

a deduction for contributions to a medical savings account by any individual who is covered under a catastrophic coverage health plan.

S. 1249

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. BROWN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1249, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish medical savings account, and for other purposes.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1271, a bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

S. 1280

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1280, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide all taxpayers with a 50-percent deduction for capital gains, to index the basis of certain assets, and to allow the capital loss deduction for losses on the sale or exchange of an individual's principal residence.

S. 1289

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1289, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the use of private contracts, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 180—TO PROCLAIM "WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE"

Mr. BRADLEY (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 180

Whereas the Week Without Violence, a public-awareness campaign designed to inspire alternatives to the problem of violence in our society, falls on October 15, 1995, through October 21, 1995;

Whereas the prevalence of violence in our society has become increasingly disturbing, as reflected by the fact that 2,000,000 people are injured each year as a result of violent crime, with a staggering 24,500 reported murders in 1993 and with losses from medical expenses, lost pay, property, and other crime-related costs totaling billions of dollars each year;

Whereas studies show that violence against women in their own homes causes more total injuries to women than rape, muggings, and car accidents combined and that ½ of all women who are murdered in the United States are killed by their male partners;

Whereas violence has invaded our homes and communities and is exacting a terrible toll on our country's youth;

Whereas children below the age of 12 are the victims of 1 in 4 violent juvenile victimizations reported to law enforcement, adding up to roughly 600,000 violent incidents involving children under the age of 12 each year;

Whereas studies show that childhood abuse and neglect increases a child's odds of future

delinquency and adult criminality and that today's juvenile victims are tomorrow's repeat offenders;

Whereas the risk of violent victimization of children and young adults has increased in recent years;

Whereas according to FBI statistics, on a typical day in 1992, 7 juveniles were murdered;

Whereas from 1985 to 1992, nearly 17,000 persons under the age of 18 were murdered;

Whereas the YWCA, as the oldest women's membership movement in the United States, continues its long history as an advocate for women's rights, racial justice, and non-violent approaches to resolving many of society's most troubling problems;

Whereas the chapters of the YWCA provide a wide range of valuable programs for women all across the country, including job training programs, child care, battered women's shelters, support programs for victims of rape and sexual assault, and legal advocacy;

Whereas the YWCA Week Without Violence campaign will take an active approach to confront the problem of violence head-on, with a grassroots effort to prevent violence from making further inroads into our schools, community organizations, workplaces, neighborhoods, and homes;

Whereas the Week Without Violence will provide a forum for examining viable solutions for keeping violence against women, men, and children out of our homes and communities;

Whereas national and local groups will inspire and educate our communities about effective alternatives to violence; and

Whereas the YWCA Week Without Violence is both a challenge and a clarion call to all Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate encourages all Americans to spend 7 days without committing, condoning, or contributing to violence and proclaims the week of October 15, 1995, through October 21, 1995, as the "Week Without Violence".

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague Senator HATCH as well as Senator COHEN, Senator ROCKEFELLER, Senator SPECTER, Senator MURRAY, and Senator FEINSTEIN to submit a resolution to declare the week of October 15 the "Week Without Violence."

Mr. President, just look at yesterday's papers. Dateline Washington: A D.C. police officer dies after being shot while on duty. Dateline Arizona: One person dies and many more are hurt after suspected sabotage derails an Amtrak train. Dateline Philadelphia: A man is arrested for allegedly committing two sexual assaults. And the list continues.

All of these stories are from yesterday's newspapers, where tales of death and violence fill page after page of newsprint. Unfortunately, there was nothing unusual about yesterday. It was just a typical day in America—where the headlines of today are torn from the nightmares of days past.

These stories, and the hundreds like them across the country, focus a disturbing spotlight on the prevalence of violence in our society.

The statistics are alarming. Every year, 2 million people are injured each year as a result of violent crime. There were a staggering 24,500 murders reported in 1993; losses from medical expenses, lost pay, property, and other

crime-related costs total billions of dollars a year.

But it does not stop there. Violence against women in their own homes causes more total injuries to women than rape, muggings, and car accidents combined. And half of all the women murdered in the United States are killed by their male partners.

It continues. Instead of buying books and computers, our schools are buying the latest metal detectors and are hiring teams of armed guards. Schools have had to choose between education and safety. And still, 15 percent of suburban teenagers and 17 percent of urban teenagers say they have carried a gun within the last month. It is nearly inconceivable to think that parents have to send their children off to school each day worrying that they might be gunned down, but in many areas, that's a fact of life.

These stories and statistics may be unbelievable, but they are true. Violence in our society touches the inner city and the small town, rich and poor, black and white. Violence does not discriminate.

But what can we do? Do we lock ourselves in our homes, shut out from society? Do we arm ourselves with latest automatic weapons? Do we try to strike first, to keep the harm away from us?

Or do we identify practical alternatives to this violence? Do we try to make a difference? And do we try to leave a safer society for our children?

The choice here is clear. In order to combat the rise of violence, we must be proactive. We need to provide real choices for our children. They do not have to resort to guns, violence, and hate. Toward that end, the YWCA is sponsoring a nationwide Week Without Violence campaign. Beginning this Sunday, the YWCA will provide a forum for identifying real solutions to the problem of violence.

Through education and discussion, we can provide our children with real change. By working to fight violence in our communities, schools can again become centers for learning and homes can again be rid of the fear that has permeated their walls.

Through the work of organizations like the YWCA, our communities can choose actions other than violence. In bringing its message to the schools, community centers, workplaces, and houses of worship, the YWCA's Week Without Violence can provide resistance to this rising tide.

Violence against women does not have to continue. Assault and murder rates do not have to rise. Hate words do not have to dominate public discourse. There are alternatives. And the Week Without Violence will aid our communities in identifying them.

In concurrence with, and in support of, the YWCA's Week Without Violence campaign, I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am proud to join so many of my colleagues

in submitting this important resolution, to proclaim the week of October 15, 1995 through October 21, 1995 as the "Week Without Violence."

As a mother and as a woman, I am deeply troubled about the epidemic of violence in our Nation. And I have devoted myself to doing all I can, as a Senator, to make our streets, our neighborhoods, and our homes safe for our children and families.

The numbers are shocking. But, often the real story gets lost in the statistics. Let us take a moment to reflect about what we mean when we say that violence is ever-present in our society. We are referring to senseless crimes committed among strangers; husbands physically and emotionally battering their wives; parents at the end of their ropes driven to abuse and neglect their own children; and young people with guns on the playground who have lost hope about their futures.

I believe that education and public awareness are some of our best tools in bringing about an end to violence in our country. And that is why this "Week Without Violence" is so important. We must lead by example, and send a message to all Americans that we are committed to ending the cycle of pain, hurt, and fear destroying America's families and society as a whole. We need to work together with our neighbors, and local and national groups to communicate loud and clear the message that "violence is unacceptable, abuse is wrong, and it's got to stop."

But, education is not enough. We must maintain the Federal Government's commitment to preventing and reducing violent crimes. I am pleased the Senate recently restored funding for the Violence Against Women Act, and I encourage my colleagues to continue to support important programs like VAWA which are critical to ensuring the safety of our citizens.

I also would like to commend the YWCA, the oldest women's membership movement in the United States, for its ongoing efforts to resolve societal ills through nonviolent means, and for helping to reduce violence through prevention and education initiatives. And I also would like to recognize the invaluable services the YWCA provides to survivors of violence through job training programs, shelters, child care, and support groups for rape and assault victims.

Together, we can make our country a safer place to live and raise our families. This "Week Without Violence" is an important step in that direction, and I am proud of our commitment to creating a safer tomorrow for all Americans.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1995

SPECTER (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2894

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. PELL, and Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 2885 proposed by Mrs. KASSEBAUM to the bill (S. 143) to consolidate Federal employment training programs and create a new process and structure for funding the programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

In subtitle B of title I, strike chapters 1 and 2 and insert the following:

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 131. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this subtitle:

(1) **AT-RISK YOUTH.**—The term "at-risk youth" means an individual who—

(A) is not less than age 15 and not more than age 24;

(B) is low-income (as defined in section 113(e));

(C) is 1 or more of the following:

(i) Basic skills deficient.

(ii) A school dropout.

(iii) Homeless or a runaway.

(iv) Pregnant or parenting.

(v) An individual who requires additional education, training, or intensive counseling and related assistance, in order to secure and hold employment or participate successfully in regular schoolwork.

(2) **ENROLLEE.**—The term "enrollee" means an individual enrolled in the Job Corps.

(3) **GOVERNOR.**—The term "Governor" means the chief executive officer of a State.

(4) **JOB CORPS.**—The term "Job Corps" means the Job Corps described in section 142.

(5) **JOB CORPS CENTER.**—The term "Job Corps center" means a center described in section 142.

(6) **OPERATOR.**—The term "operator" means an entity selected under this chapter to operate a Job Corps center.

(7) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Labor.

CHAPTER 2—JOB CORPS

SEC. 141. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this chapter are—

(1) to maintain a national Job Corps program, carried out in partnership with States and communities, to assist at-risk youth who need and can benefit from an unusually intensive program, operated in a group setting, to become more responsible, employable, and productive citizens;

(2) to set forth standards and procedures for selecting individuals as enrollees in the Job Corps;

(3) to authorize the establishment of Job Corps centers in which enrollees will participate in intensive programs of workforce development activities; and

(4) to prescribe various other powers, duties, and responsibilities incident to the operation and continuing development of the Job Corps.

SEC. 142. ESTABLISHMENT.

There shall be established in the Department of Labor a Job Corps program, to carry out, in conjunction with the activities carried out by the National Board as specified in section 156, activities described in this chapter for individuals enrolled in the Job Corps and assigned to a center.

SEC. 143. INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE FOR THE JOB CORPS.

To be eligible to become an enrollee, an individual shall be an at-risk youth.

SEC. 144. SCREENING AND SELECTION OF APPLICANTS.

(a) **STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall prescribe specific standards and procedures for the screening and selection of applicants for the Job Corps, after considering recommendations from the Governors, State workforce development boards established under section 105, local partnerships and local workforce development boards established under section 118(b), and other interested parties.

(2) **METHODS.**—In prescribing standards and procedures under paragraph (1) for the screening and selection of Job Corps applicants, the Secretary shall—

(A) require enrollees to take drug tests within 30 days of enrollment in the Job Corps;

(B) allocate, where necessary, additional resources to increase the applicant pool;

(C) establish standards for outreach to and screening of Job Corps applicants;

(D) where appropriate, take measures to improve the professional capability of the individuals conducting such screening; and

(E) require Job Corps applicants to pass background checks, conducted in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary.

(3) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—To the extent practicable, the standards and procedures shall be implemented through arrangements with—

(A) centers providing the one-stop delivery of core services described in section 106(a)(2);

(B) agencies and organizations such as community action agencies, professional groups, and labor organizations; and

(C) agencies and individuals that have contact with youth over substantial periods of time and are able to offer reliable information about the needs and problems of the youth.

(4) **CONSULTATION.**—The standards and procedures shall provide for necessary consultation with individuals and organizations, including court, probation, parole, law enforcement, education, welfare, and medical authorities and advisers.

(b) **SPECIAL LIMITATIONS.**—No individual shall be selected as an enrollee unless the individual or organization implementing the standards and procedures determines that—

(1) there is a reasonable expectation that the individual considered for selection can participate successfully in group situations and activities, is not likely to engage in behavior that would prevent other enrollees from receiving the benefit of the program or be incompatible with the maintenance of sound discipline and satisfactory relationships between the Job Corps center to which the individual might be assigned and surrounding communities; and

(2) the individual manifests a basic understanding of both the rules to which the individual will be subject and of the consequences of failure to observe the rules.

SEC. 145. ENROLLMENT AND ASSIGNMENT.

(a) **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENROLLMENT AND MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.**—Enrollment in the Job Corps shall not relieve any individual of obligations under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.).

(b) **ASSIGNMENT.**—After the Secretary has determined that an enrollee is to be assigned to a Job Corps center, the enrollee shall be assigned to the center that is closest to the residence of the enrollee, except that the Secretary may waive this requirement for good cause, including to ensure an equitable